INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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RUMANIAN BORDER GUARDS (C)

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RUMANIAN BORDER GUARDS (C)	
Introduction	50X1-HUM
This report contains a considerable amount of general information pe to the Rumanian Border Guards, their organization, training, and general	rtaining
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Listed below are the names and geographic and UTM coordinates of locations used throughout this report. Coordinates are not shown for well-known locations.

Location		Geographic	<u>UTM</u> # (2+)
	North	East	
ADAKALEH	44-43	<b>2</b> 2 <b>-2</b> 8	Not available
ALTANLAU	44 <b>-</b> 05	27 <b>-</b> 20	NJ-2781
BABADAG	44-54	2843	<b>PK-</b> 3672
BAIA-MARE	47-40	23-35	<b>FT-</b> 9482
BANEASA	44-04	27 <b>-</b> 42	NJ-5679
BAZIAS	46-12	24-16	<b>EQ-</b> 3162
BERZASCA	44-39	21 <b>-</b> 58	<b>EQ-</b> 7645
BORS	47-07	21-49	Not available
CACOVA	45-08	21-35	EQ-4797
CALAFAT	43 <b>-</b> 59	22-55	<b>FP-</b> 5573
CALARASI	44-12	27 <b>-</b> 20	<b>NJ-</b> 2693
CALINESTI	45-22	24-18	KL-9013
CARANSEBES	42 <b>-</b> 25	22-14	ER-9529
CARAOMAN	43-50	28-12	NJ-9752
CARAVANUL MARE	44-01	27-35	NJ-4775
CARMEN-SYLVA (VASILE ROAITA)	44-03	28-29	PJ-3375
CETATE	44-00	27 <del>-</del> 53	NJ-7073
CENADUL-MARE	46-07	2 <b>0-</b> 36	Not available
CERCHEZOL	43-50	28-04	NJ-5388
COBADIN	44-05	28-13	nj-9980
CORABIA	43-46	24-30	KJ-9950
COROANA	43-47	28-22	PJ-1347
CURTICI	46-21	21-19	<b>ES-</b> 2332
DARABANI	43 <b>-</b> 79	20-17	PJ-0449
DENTA	45-22	21-15	ER-2023
DOBROMIRUL DIN PEAL	43 <b>-</b> 58	27 <b>-</b> 50	NJ-6471



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			,
DUMBRAVENI	43-57	28-01	<b>NJ-</b> 7965
ESECHIOI	44-02	27-25	NJ-3476
FUNDUL-MOLDOVEI	47-32	25-23	Not available
GIURGIU	43 <b>-</b> 53	25-57	MJ-1762
GOGOSI	44-23	22-35	<b>FQ-</b> 2715
GRANICERUL	43-38	28-21	PJ-0149
HUSI -DRANCENI	46-41	28-03	NM-8169
JIMBOLIA	45-48	20-44	Not available
JURILOFCA	44-46	28-52	PK-4959
KLADOVO	44-38	22-39	FQ-2841
LUGOJ	45-42	21-55	ER-7059 .
MAGURA	44-44	27-35	NJ-8355
MANGALIA	43-48	28 <b>-</b> 36	PJ-2752
MOLDOVA-VECHE	44-43	21-39	Not available
NEGRU-VODA	43-50	28-12	NJ-9853
OLTENITA	44-06	26-38	MJ-7181
ORAVITA	45 <b>-0</b> 2	21-42	EQ5889
ORSOVA	44-43	22-25	FQ-1354
OSTROV	44-06	27-22	NJ-2984
PERIS	43-53	27-58	NJ-5981
SAFU MARE	47-48	22-60	FI-4095
SCHENDER	43-58	2801	NJ-8169
SFAMTUL-GHEORGHE	44-55	29-37	QK-0674
SILISTRA (Bulgaria)	44-07	27-17	NJ-2085
SLOBOZIA-RUSE (RUSCIUK)	44-34	27-21	NK-2935
SOCAL-BAZIEAS	Coordinates unavailabl	e. Approximately	25 km NW of MOLDOVA-VECH
STAMORA-MORAVITA	45-17	21-16	ER-2013
TARGUL-MURES	46-33	24-33	IM-1357
TEKIA	44-43	22-25	FQ-1250

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TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU	43-58	27-42	NJ-5672	
TURNU-SEVERIN	44-38	22-40	FQ-3244	,
TURNUL-MAGURELE	43-45	24-52	LJ-2846	te e
TURTUCAIA (TUERAKAN)	44-00	26-40	mj-6977	
UNGHENI	46-29	24-29	<b>LM-</b> 0451	
VALEA LUI MINAI	47-31	22-09	Not available	
VALEA TAPULUI	43-58	27-44	NJ-5969	
VAMA-VECHE	43-45	28-34	PJ-2142	
VALTOAREA	43-37	28-30	PJ-2142	
VRSAC	45-07	21-21	<b>EQ-</b> 2396	

25-22

ZIMNICEA

43-39



#### 1. General Information

#### a. Missions

The primary mission of the Rumanian Border Guards in peacetime was to protect the Rumanian People's Republic frontiers from all internal and external threatening elements. In wartime, it was to protect all frontiers from aggressors until relieved by the armed forces of the Rumanian People's Republic. At the time of their relief, the Border Guards would withdraw into the interior and assume interior troop functions.

The secondary mission of the Rumanian Border Guards was to select and train reliable Border Guards personnel in border security and to produce politically reliable Border Guards personnel to wage unceasing battle against anti-Communist elements threatening Rumania and its property.

Unofficially the Rumanian Border Guards were to assist kolkhozes by donating free labor and were to organize and further Rumanian cultural and sports activities.

#### b. Subordination

The Rumanian Border Guards Headquarters (Comandamentul Trupelor de Granicerii - CTGr), and four other departments: the Security Police Command (Comandamentul Trupelor de Securitate - CTS), the Directorate of Militia (Directia Generala a Militiei - DGM), the Firefighters' Directorate (Directia Generala a Pazei Inpotriva Incediilor - DGPI), and the Directorate of State Security (Directia Generala a Securitatii Statului - DGSS) were directly subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### 2. Border Guards Headquarters

#### a. Location

The Border Guards Headquarters was in BUCHAREST, on Strada General Anghelescu, across the street from a large unidentified military hospital, which was formerly called Spitalul Militar Regina Elisabeta.

#### b. Organization

#### (1) General

The CTGr in BUCHAREST was commanded by Lt Gen Gheorghe BULAN, and was organized into a 12-section staff, which directly administered 14 subordinate Border Guards regiments, a Border Guards officers' school, a Border Guards sentry dog school, a Border Guards horse school, and a Border Guards drivers' school, with a total of approximately 25,000 Border Guards troops (not counting an unknown number of Border Guards reservists), and possibly, the Marine Border Guards (Marina Granicereasca).

#### (2) Staff Organization

the Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST had a strength of approximately 1500 to 2000 personnel, with the following breakdown of staff sections, listed according to their importance:

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tion and determined school quotas.

worked in this section

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(a) Operational Command (Comand Operative)	
This section was responsible for the over-all operations of the Rumanian Border Guards, including the formulation of training plans and organizational plans, and the sectoral assignment of Border Guards regiments. Essentially, this was the plans and policy element of the Border Guards Head- quarters staff.	
(b) Superior Political Directorate (Directia Superioara Politica -	DSP)
This directorate was responsible for establishing and operating the Rumanian Workers' (Communist) Party organizations (including the Komsomol) within the Rumanian Border Guards. These organizations in turn were responsible for the political training of Border Guards troops in accordance with policies and directions passed to them from this directorate.	
this directorate was headed by Major (Maior) MARGHIANOPOL, (fnu), and had a dual line of subordination: one to the CG of the Border Guards, and the other to the General Political Directorate (Directia Generala Politica - DGP), which was an element of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.	50X1-HUM
(c) Directorate of Intelligence (Directia Informatii)	•
This directorate was responsible for the operation of an information collection and dissemination program within the Border Guards, as well as for maintaining close liaison with the State Security (Securitate) and the Militia (Militiei). This directorate was especially interested in collecting and compiling all information pertaining to border activities and furnishing it to the responsible Border Guards regiments, as well as to the other two directorates mentioned in par 2.b (2)(b) and (c).	3 Le
This directorate had a dual chain of subordination, one to the CG of the Border Guards' and the other to the CTS.	•
(d) Military Training (Pregatire de Lupta)	
This section formulated training plans and schedules and worked in very close coordination with the Operational Command, the chief of this section was an unidentified colonel.	50X1-HUM
(e) Directorate of Personnel (Directia Cadre)	
This directorate maintained all Border Guards officer and NCO records. The only records maintained here on enlisted personnel were those of men who gave promise of being future officer material. This directorate also conducted security checks on Border Guards personnel and selected Border Guards officer candidates by sending selecting officers down as far as the Border Guards platoon levels the chief of this directorate was an unidentified	50X1-HUM
colonel. the chief of this directorate was an unidentified	SUX 1-HUI

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This directorate formulated Border Guards tables of organiza-

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(f) Directorate of Organization (Directia Organizare)

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50X1-HUM (g) Secret Documents Bureau (Biroul Documente Secrete) This bureau maintained all classified material. There were approximately five officers employed here: the senior was an unidentified major and the junior was Lt Gheorghe CIOTLOS this 50X1-HUM must bureau have consisted of one room. Steel-barred windows were visible from the outside. This office had a single entrance (steel door) from the hallway. (h) Directorate of Finance (Directia Financiara) The function of this directorate was self-evident. several of the younger Border Guards officers assigned to it. 50X1-HUM had completed economics majors and had then been sent to the Intendance Officers' School (Scoala de Ofiteri Intendanti) in BUCHAREST for further specialized finance training. each Border Guards regiment drew its money 50X1-HUM from its own account at the bank, usually the one closest to the regiment. The money for each regiment's account was deposited by the above-mentioned directorate in BUCHAREST. (i) Directorate of Supplies (Directia Aprovizionare) this directorate had a supply function 50X1-HUM and was headed by an unidentified Border Guards colonel. As of 1951, this directorate may have been redesignated the Rear Services Directorate (Directia Spatelui). (j) Technical Directorate (Directia Tehnica) This directorate was responsible for procuring all technical 50X1-HUM this directorate was Col DUMITRESCU, (fnu). (k) Directorate of Installation Supply (Directia Cazarmare si Investitii) This directorate was responsible for maintaining all Border Guards installations. Despite the fact that the Technical Directorate was responthe Directorate of Installation sible for all construction, Supply was responsible for financing installation construction. 50X1-HUM chief of this directorate was Col MARINESCU, (fnu). (1) Directorate of Mobilization (Directia Mobilizare) this directorate was responsible for establishing and controlling all Border 50X1-HUM Guards procurement quotas, conscription, and reserve training. Border Guards Regiments 50X1-HUM an overlay of the sector has been attached as an annex to this report. information concerning these Border Guards regiments was extremely general. 50X1-HUM

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Of the following regiments, the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 9th Regiments had an intervention battalion as part of their organization, for the purpose of augmenting the strength in any specific sector of their area of responsibility.	
The 10th Border Guards Regiment, however, had a Securitate intervention platoon to assist it. Every Border Guards battalion had an integral intervention platoon as part of its normal organization.	
a. 1st Border Guards Regiment at GIURGIU <sup>6</sup>	3
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	30X1-110W
	÷ .
	•
(2) Mission	
This regiment trained Border Guards personnel and was responsible for the security of the Rumanian-Yugoslav border from CALAFAT to CALARASI.	
(3) Organization	
	50X1-HUM
operational battalions, plus two or three unidentified training battalions and an intervention battalion: the Corabia Battalion, the Turnul-Magurele Battalion, the Zimnicea Battalion, the Giurgiu Battalion, and the Oltenita Battalion.	30X1-HUIVI
(4) Sector of Responsibility	
the sector division within this regiment	7
began where the 9th Border Guards Regiment's sector left off (see Annex A Figure 1), and ended slightly east of SILISTRA (see Annex C, Figure 1), where the 14th Border Guards Regiment's sector began.	' 50X1-HUM
b. 3d Border Guards Regiment at ORAVITA 7	50X1-HUM

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(2	Mission (対象は 18.7 として 0 は 4.7 (4.7 (4.7 (4.7 (4.7 (4.7 (4.7 (4.7	50X1-HUM
Yugoslav boof VRSAC.	This regiment was responsible for the security of the Rumanian- order from BAZIAS to an unidentified point approximately 15 km east	
(3	) Organization	
battalion.	Its organization was unknown, other than it had an intervention	
c. 4t)	n Border Guards Regiment at TIMISOARA <sup>8</sup>	
		50X1-HUM
(2)	Mission	
	This regiment was engaged in training Border Guards personnel and tible for the security of the Rumanian-Yugoslav border from an unident approximately 15 km east of VRSAC to CENADUL-MARE.	
(3)	Organization	50X1-HUM
regiment.	the location of three of this regiment's battalions attalion, the Jimbolia Battalion, and an intervention battalion at the regiment also had several other unidentified.  The Border Guards drivers' school was in the 4th Border Guards Regiarters area.	50X1-HUM
_	Border Guards Regiment at BAIA-MARE <sup>9</sup>	50X1-HUM
(2)	Mission	
as respons	This regiment was engaged in training Border Guards personnel and ible for the security of a sector of the Rumanian-Hungarian border,	
		50 <b>Y</b> 1 LIIM
(3)	Organization	50X1-HUM
ith the cor	this was supposedly a very large regiment, aplement at regimental headquarters numbering around 1500 personnel,	50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
ith the cor	this was supposedly a very large regiment,	

50X1-HUM COMFIDENTIAL 50X1-HUM the unusually large number of personnel at regimental headquarters some of them might possibly be assigned later to the 50X1-HUM subordinate battalions, upon completion of their administrative processing or basic training. e. 9th Border Guards Regiment at TURNU-SEVERIN 10 50X1-HUM (2) Mission This regiment was engaged in training Border Guards personnel and was responsible for the security of a sector of the Rumanian-Yugoslav border (see Annex A). (3) Organization 50X1-HUM seven operational battalions of this regiment: the Turnu-Severin Battalion, the Calafat Battalion, the Cetate Battalion, the Gogosi Battalion, the Orsova Battalion, the Berzasca Battalion, and the Moldova-Veche Battalion. f. 10th Border Guards Regiment at ORADEA 11 50X1-HUM (2) Mission This regiment was engaged in training Border Guards personnel and was responsible for the security of a sector of the Rumanian-Hungarian border, which was unknown to Source. (3) Organization This regiment's organization was unknown 50X1-HUM g. 13th Border Guards Regiment at CONSTANTA 12 (2) Mission

COMFIDENTIAL

This regiment, was responsible for the security of the Black Sea

coast from VAMA-VECHE to wither SFANTUL-CHEORCHE or JURILOFCA (see Annex B).

COMFIDENTIAL -16-	50X1-HUM
(3) Organization  the following battalions belonging to this regiment: the Mangalia Battalion, the Constanta Battalion, the Babadag Battalion, and the Carmen-Sylva Battalion. There was allegedly one other unlocated, unidentified battalion.  there were only approximately 2000 personnel in this regiment, since its area was not considered critical.  h. 14th Border Guards Regiment at COBADIN 13	50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
	50X1-HUM

#### (2) Mission

This regiment was responsible for the security of the Rumanian-Bulgarian border from SILISTRA to VAMA-VECHE, along the Danube River (see Annex C).

#### (3) Organization

This regiment was commanded by Col Nicolae BEJAN, who was assisted by a staff composed of the following personnel:  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

(a) Chief of Operations (Sef Stat Major)

This position was filled by Capt Nicolae CRISTOCEA, who was assisted by two senior lieutenants, two lieutenants, and one or two enlisted personnel.

(b) Training Section (Biroul Pregatire de Lupta)

This section consisted of an unidentified captain, assisted by approximately five other unidentified officers and two enlisted personnel.

(c) Personnel Bureau (Biroul Mobilizare)

This section was headed by an unidentified major.

The mission of this section was to maintain all personnel records for the regiment.

#### (d) Political Deputy (Loctiitor Politic)

This section was headed by an unidentified captain, who was assisted by an unknown number of personnel and was responsible for all political activity within the regiment as well as for formulating personnel assignment policies.

(e) Chief of Rear Services (Sef Spate)

 $\,$  The chief of Rear Services was an unidentified major, who supervised the following sections:



## 1 Administrative Company (Compania Administrativa)

This company was commanded by Sr Lt Vasile HINOVESCU, who was assisted by Lt Nicolae LIPCAN, who was the company political officer, and one other unidentified officer. The company consisted of approximately 150-180 personnel, of whom approximately 35 were permanent guard personnel; 30 worked in various clerical and administrative positions throughout the regimental headquarters; 35 (one platoon) served in communications; and the remainder fulfilled miscellaneous duties.

## 2 Finance Service (Servici Financiar)

This section was headed by an unidentified captain, who was assisted by five other unidentified officers, one soldier, and two officer candidates from the rear services finance school in BUCHAREST. The officer candidates were assigned to this section for a 3-month summer period for practical field work. This section was the finance receiving and disbursement office for the regiment. Payday was always on the last day of the month.

## 3 S-4 (Servici Aprovizionare)

This section was responsible for procuring and maintaining all supplies and materiel for the regiment. It was commanded by an unidentified lieutenant, who was assisted by one other unidentified officer, 4 or 5 NCO's, and more than 10 privates. This section had two Class I warehouses, one Class II warehouse, and one Class V warehouse.

# 4 Weapons and Ammunition Service (Servici Arme si Munitiuni)

This section was headed by Sr Lt PERSU, (fnu), who was assisted by an unidentified lieutenant. It was responsible for ammunition and weapons issue and turn-in and for keeping all the materiel in a weapons and ammunition warehouse, which was actually maintained by the S-4 section. In the event this service needed assistance, it called upon the Administrative Company.

#### 5 Installation Service (Servici Cazarmare)

This section was headed by an unidentified officer, who was assisted by a M/Sgt Ioan PREDESCU, 3 other sergeants, and more than 15 privates. Their responsibility was the maintenance of the permanent installations within the regimental area.

#### 6 Technical Service (Servici Tehnic)

This section was responsible for all technical repair and maintenance work within the regiment, and was composed of approximately 3 unidentified officers and 18 EM.

#### (f) Medical Service (Servici Sanitare)

This section was headed by an unidentified medical captain, who was assisted by two sergeants (who had completed medical training) and two or three privates (who served as aid men). The regimental infirmary (infermerie) had a 15- or 20-bed capacity but cases requiring surgery or extensive medical treatment were sent to military hospitals at BUCHAREST or CONSTANTA.

#### (g) Informer (Informator)

The regimental informer was Lt Ioan MARIN, who had his own private office at regimental headquarters, and who worked alone. He allegedly had an extensive informant net reaching down to the regimental platoons.

(h) Classified Documents Bureau (Biroul Documents Secrete)

This section was headed by an unidentified senior lieutenant, 50X1-HUM who worked alone. he controlled and maintained all classified documents within the regimental staff, which included outgoing and incoming classified material.

The regiment also had a platoon of sentry dogs, which had approximately 50 puppies to be raised, but no grown, trained dogs. (See para 8 of this report.) This platoon was headed by an unidentified senior lieutenant veterinarian, who was assisted by approximately 20 enlisted personnel.

50X1-HUM

This regiment had two operational battalions, the Baneasa Battalion and the Negru-Voda Battalion.

The Baneasa Battalion headquarters consisted of 15 to 20 officers, approximately 10 NCO's, and 80 to 100 other enlisted personnel. It was commanded by an unidentified captain who was closely assisted by an unidentified political officer (captain). The battalion staff composition was similar to that of the regiment, except that there was no doctor at battalion level, but only a trained aid man (sanitar).

This battalion (like all other Border Guards battalions) also had an Intervention Platoon (Pluton Interventia), which was composed of two NCO's and 30 to 35 enlisted personnel. This platoon was assigned two Praga trucks, for increased mobility. In the event of an emergency along any portion of the battalion's border sector, this platoon could be used to augment personnel strength in that area. In winter, this platoon maintained its mobility by using skis. Its only duty was to be constantly prepared to lend assistance at the border at any given moment.

This battalion had nine ordinary subordinate platoons, each of which was composed of two to three officers, two to three NCO's, and 35 to 40 other enlisted personnel. Each platoon was organized into four groups (grupa), each consisting of 9 to 11 personnel. In addition to these four groups (or squads), which were numerically designated from 1 to 4, each platoon had a headquarters, which consisted of the commander, the deputy commander, the political officer, and a first sergeant. Additional personnel were a baker, a cook, and two or three dog handlers.

The Baneasa Battalion consisted of the following platoons:

Altanlau Platoon
Esechioi Platoon
Caravanul Mare Platoon
Valea Tapului Platoon
Dobromirul Din Peal Platoon
Cetate Platoon
Dumbraveni Platoon
Schender Platoon
Tudor Vladimirescu Platoon

each was equipped with the following types of weapons in50X1-HUM unknown quantities: ZB (Zbroiovka Brno) 1937 rifles; PPSh (Soviet) SMGs; Luger, Tokarev, and Beretta pistols; ZB 1937 carbines; ZB 1939 machineguns; Rumanian "Kisser" K-34 grenades; Soviet antitank rifles; and Kugir flare pistols, with 1- to 7-star cluster flares, and white, red, green, and yellow flares.



The second battalion of the 14th Border Guards Regiment, the Negru-Voda Battalion, was commanded by Capt CALAFETANU, (fnu), and had an unidentified captain as political officer. This battalion consisted of the following platoons:

Peris Platoon
Magura Platoon
Cerchezul Platoon
Negru-Voda Platoon
Darabani Platoon
Caraoman Platoon
Valtoarea Platoon
Vama-Veche Platoon

	ervention platoon,	50X1
i.	Unidentified Border Guards Regiment at CARANSEBES 14	~
		50X1
	(2) Mission	
	This regiment was engaged in training Border Guard personnel.	
		50X1
j.	Unidentified Border Guards Regiment at LUGOJ 14	
		50X1
	The commanding officer of this regiment was Col Ioan ALEXANDRU.	50X1
		30/(1
	(2) Mission	
	This regiment was engaged in training Border Guard personnel.	
		50X1
k.	Unidentified Border Guards Regiment at ARAD 14	
		50X1

		50X1-HUM
		,
	CONFIDENTIAL	
	-20-	
	(2) Mission	
border	This regiment was responsible for the security of the Rumanian-H from CENADUL-MARE to an unknown point.	ungarian ·
		50X1-HUM
		•
. 1.	Unidentified Border Guards Regiment at BRAILA 14	50X1-HUM
		5
	(2) Mission	
	This regiment was responsible for training mounted Border Guards	per-
sonnel	and for the security of part of the Rumanian-Soviet border.	
		50X1-HUM
m.	Unidentified Border Guards Regiment at IASI	50V4 LILIM
		50X1-HUM
	(2) Mission	_
Soviet	This regiment was responsible for the security of part of the Rumborder, but its sector was unknown to Source.	anian-
		50X1-HUM
n.	Unidentified Border Guards Regiment at FUNDUL 19800000	
		50X1-HUM

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COMFIDENTIAL 50X1-HUM

equipment held by Border Guards opera-

# (2) Mission

4.

This regiment was responsible for training Border Guards personnel and for the security of the Rumanian-Soviet border.

	50X1-HUM
Border Guards Equipment and Supply	
a. Equipment	

tional battalions and their platoons.

50X1-HUM

#### (1) Operational Battalions

Item	Description	Quantity	
Trucks (Autocamicane)	Praga (Czech); ZIS-150, ZIS-151, and GAZ (unidentified model)(Soviet); and Steagurosu (Rumanian).	3 to 5	
Command Cars (Masini de Comandament)	and GAZ (Soviet). All were of a jeep type.	2 to 3	50X1-HUM
Motorcycles (Moto-ciclete)	Unidentified Soviet, German, and Czechoslovak models.	2 to 3	
Riding Horses (Caii de Calarie)		10 to 15	
Work Horses (Caii de Munca)		10 to 20	
Jackasses (Magarii)	Locate's only on the Bulgarian border.	10 👓 20	1
Carts (Military) (Carute Tip Militar)	2-axled, 4-wheeled, with pneumatic tires, trough-shaped (3-m-long, 1-m-wide bed, with the sides angling out to a 1.80-m-width on top; depth unknown).	10 to 15	
Water Carts (Cisterne de Apa)	2-wheeled, 1-axled, wooden 500-liter-capacity turrel, mule- or horse-drawn, usually found on the Bulgarian border.	Unknown	
Telephone Switchboards (Centrale si Aparate Telefonice de Campanie)	Various unidentified types	5 to 7	
Telephones (Telefonice)	Various unidentified : types	25 to 30	•



50X1-HUM

<u> Item</u>	Description	Quantity
Radio Receiver-Transmitters (Statie de Radioemisie- Receptie)	Various unidentified types. One per company. Effective ranges from 10 to 100 km.	3 to 4
Telephone Wire (Cablurii Telefonice Militare)	Unknown type.	Unknown
Skis (with poles)(Skiurii)	Ash wood, painted white.	200 pr
White Camouflage Frocks (Halate	Albe)	100 to 200
Mortar (Aruncatoare/Brandurii/ Usoare)	40 mm	20 to 25
Machineguns (Mitraliere ZB)	7.92 mm	6 to 7
Semiautomatic Rifles (Fusti-Mitralière ZB)	7.92 mm	25 to 50
Antitank Rifles (Pusti AT _Ruski/)	Soviet, 14.5 Semenov, PTRS, M-1941	3 to 5
Flare Pistols (Pistoale de Rachete, RPR)	Unidentified Rumanian manufacture	Over 100
Trip Flares (Aparate de Semnaliz Secrete, Lansatoare de Rachete)	are,	Unknown
Sentry Dogs (Cainii)		10 to 15
Rifles (Pusti, ZB)	7.62 mm	Unknown
Submachineguns (Pistoale Automate)	PPSh (Soviet) and Orita (Rumanian)	Unknown
Revolvers (Revolvere)	Unidentified Soviet, Rumanian, ( Adr) Czechoslovak, and German models.	Unknown
Grenades (Grenade)	Unidentified Rumanian offensive and defensive models	Unknown
Antitank Mines (Mine, AT)	Unidentified Rumanian models	Unknown
Ammunition (Munitie Pentru Toate Armele)	Unidentified Rumanian ammunition for all the weapons mentioned	Unknown
Sheepskin Coats and Bearskin Coats (Sube cu Blana de Ohie Siguler de Urs)	Sheepskin-lined coats were issued to the privates; bearskin coats were issued to the NCO's and officers.	Unknown
Pile Caps (Caciuli cu Urechi)	Sheepskin-lined for enlisted personnel; pearl-gray, mouton-like fur-lined for officers. The outside of the cap was OD for both.	Unknown

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50X1-HUM

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<u>Item</u>	Description	Quantity	
Waterproof Boots (Cisme Impermieabile)	Waterproofed leather. Issued only to Border Guards personnel on the Danube River and near the Black Sea.	Unknown	
Lanterns or Lamps (Lanterne)	Fuel or electric	Unknown	
Pocket Watches (Ciasurii)	Of unidentified manufacture	Unknown	50X1-HUM
Ponchos (Foii de Cort)		Unknown	
Field Glasses (Benoclurii)	Rumanian manufacture, Ior	Unknown	
Public Address System		Unknown	
Mobile Field Kitchens (Bucatarii de Campanie)	2- and 4-wheeled cart-mounted heating kettles.	2 to 3	
(2) Platoons			
Riding Horses		3 to 5	
Work Horses		4 <b>to</b> 6	
Jackasses	Located only on the Bulgarian border	4 to 8	
Carts (Military) (Carute Militare)	2-axled, 4-wheeled, with pneumatic tires, trough-shaped (3-m-long, 1-m-wide bed, with the sides angling out to a 1.80-m-width on top; depth unknown.)	2 to 3	
Water Carts		2	
Sheepskin Coats		35 to 40	
White Camouflage Frocks		35 to 40	į.
Skis (with poles)		35 to 40 p	or
Sentry Dogs		5 to 8	
Telephone Switchboards		1 to 2	
Field Telephones (Telefoane de Ca	ampaniez)	2 to 3	
Telephone Wire		Unknown	
Pile Caps		35 to 40	
Lanterns or Lamps		Unknown	
Pocket Watches		10 to 15	•
Ponchos		Unknown	
Field Glasses		10 to 20	



			JOK I-LIGIVI
<u>Item</u>	Description	Quantity	
Rifles	ZB, 7.92 mm	20 to 30	
Semiautomatic Rifles	ZB, 7.92 mm	6 to 10	
Machineguns	ZB, 7.92 mm	3 to 6	
Mortars	40 mm	3 to 4	
Submachineguns	PPSh (Soviet) and Orita (Rumanian)	10 to 20	,
Flare Pistols	Of unidentified Rumanian manufacture	10 to 20	
Trip Flares		Unknown	,
Antitank Rifles	Soviet, 14.5 Semenov, PTRS, M1941	1 to 2	r
Antitank Mines	Unidentified Rumanian models	5 to 10	ભ
Revolvers	Unidentified Soviet, Rumanian, Czechoslovak, and German models.	Unknown	
Grenades	Unidentified Rumanian offensive and defensive models.	100 to 200	
Ammunition	Unidentified Rumanian ammunition for all the weapons mentioned	Unknown	
Fighting Knives	Double-edged with brass-knuckle handle.	50	

# b. Border Guards Enlisted Uniform Issue

<u>Item</u>	Quantity
Shirt, white, cotton	2
Drawers, long, white, cotton	2
Uniform, OD, winter, quilted	1
Uniform, OD, summer, cotton	2
Uniform, parade, wool	ı
Cap, overseas, khaki	1
Cap, service, green, serge-like material, with gold emblem	1
Handkerebief, cotton	2
Cloth, WE	2
Socks, where, cotton and wool, long	2 pr
Wrappings, foot, white, cotton	2 p <b>r</b>
Greatcoat, specially-treated heavy cotton material	1

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50X1-HUM

<u>Item</u>	Quantity	
Belt, leather, dark brown, with steel buckle bearing the Rumanian People's Republic seal	1	
Toothbrush	1	
Clothesbrush	1	•
Brush, boot	1	
Canteen, aluminum, with aluminum cap	1	
Undercollar, white, cotton	2	
Cap, pile, similar to officers' pile cap	1	
Rifle, ZB, with bayonet (or PPSh, with knife)	1	
Haversack (purse-type)	1	,
Pouch, cartridge, belt-type	2	
Skis, wooden, white, with poles	l pr	
Belt, leather, dark brown, for trousers	1	
Poncho, also used as a shelter-half	1	
Gloves, wool, white	1 pr	
Sweater, wool, gray, pullover	2	

#### 5. Border Guards Operations

#### a. Sectors and Posts

Each Border Guards regiment was assigned its own border sector of responsibility, which was further divided into subsectors, each allocated to the regiment's subordinate operational battalions, as battalion areas of responsibility.

Every battalion consisted of what was considered to be the truly operational element of the Rumanian Border Guards, the Border Guards platoon. The existence of a Border Guards company was rare, and, in cases where a company did exist, it assumed an administrative, non-operational role.

In its operations, the platoon essentially had two categories of posts: daytime and nighttime. The daytime posts consisted of observation towers, stationary secret posts, stationary posts for the control of civilian worker traffic in the area, roving plowed-strip patrols, and roving patrols, which controlled all the aforementioned posts. (This post always had a sentry dog accompanying it.) (See Annex D for sketch of a border zone, and Annex E for sketch of border markers.)

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The nighttime posts were composed of stationary secret observation posts, 3-man posts designated at various places (changing daily), a plowed-strip control patrol, and a roving patrol to check on the activities of the three aforementioned patrols.



In addition to the above two categories of posts or patrols, there was a special category pertaining to ambushes and to population control posts.

The platoon commander was responsible for submitting to battalion headquarters, every evening at 2200 hours, his plan for the security of his platoon sector, which had to include information pertaining to the location of posts, the number of personnel at each post and their duty hours, the guard routes to and from the posts, the password and countersigh, the prearranged signal code, and the assignment of personnel.

To assist in the orientation of the duty personnel, there was a sand table, depicting the platoon sector's terrain and landmarks, at each platoon headquarters. Every orientation point on this sand table was given a number, and each post or patrol assignment was made in relationship to these numbers.

In summer, personnel were sent to the observation towers around 0500 hours, when dawn began to break. During the remainder of the year, the time was generally later. Three men were sent to each observation tower. This practice began in November or December 1951. Before then, only two men had been sent to each tower and were later relieved by two other men. The change apparently took place to obviate the unnecessary amount of relief traffic between the platoon headquarters and the towers.

The strip-control patrol normally began its tour at 0400 hours and was through with its inspection around 0700 hours, at which time it reported to the platoon headquarters.

In summer, the roving patrol did not go out to check on the other patrols until around 1400 hours.

All other normal posts and patrols usually began at 0600 or 0700 hours, with reliefs every 3 hours.

In the event any local farmers had to attend to their fields near the border, the platoon was given a list of their names. After receiving this list, the platoon commander had to establish a control point for the workers to pass through, and a specific route for them to follow. The list was submitted by the Kolkhoz or village elder, and contained the number and the names of the detailed personnel. The control points were normally run from 0500 to 0900 hours in the morning, and from 1700 to 1900 hours in the evening. After sunset, no workers or fishermen, in the case of riparian or maritime areas, were permitted to be in the border area, in compliance with an old (date and other identification unknown) MAI directive.

If a platoon commander was notified that there was to be an illegal crossing within his sector, he established additional posts (if possible, in the appropriate area), organized an ambush (if the point of crossing was determined), and received a personnel augmentation from the intervention platoon at battalion.

there was a 10-meter-wide plowed strip along the entire plowable portions of the Rumanian border.	50X1-HUM
if a border crossing was to be attempted, the best place to perform it would be in the proximity of the platoon headquarters building, where there was the least security.	50X1-HUM

b. Rumanian Border Crossing Points

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-27-		50X1-HUM

#### (1) Rumanian-Hungarian Border

There was a railroad border crossing point at CURTICI. The train route was ISTANBUL, BUCHAREST, and PARIS. There was another railroad border crossing point at an unidentified town approximately 20 km west of ORADEA. This train traveled the route ISTANBUL, BUCHAREST, and PARIS.

There were highway border crossing points at BORS and VALEA LUI MINAI. FOR 1s approximately 20 km west of ORADEA, and the highway route was PRACUE, BUDA-PEST, and BUCHAREST. The closest large town to VALEA LUI MINAI was SATU MANE. 50X1-HUM

#### (2) Rumanian-Yugoslav Border

Railroad and highway border crossing points were at STAMORA MORAVITA, SOCAL-BAZIEAS, and JIMBOLIA. The canal routes followed by steamships that also encountered crossing points were BELGRADE-ORSOVA-KLADOVO-TURNU SEVERIN and one other, TIMISOARA - BELGRADE, with a crossing at ORSOVA.

#### (3) Rumanian-Bulgarian Border

There were a railroad and highway border crossing point at NEORU-VODA, a railroad and ferryboat point at CALAFAT, and a railroad point at a bridge at SLOBOZIA-RUSE (RUSCIUK).

There were a border crossing point on the OSTROV-SILISTRA highway, a point for steamships traveling from CALARASI to SILISTRA, and a point for a ferry traveling between OLIENITA and TURTUCALA.

#### (4) Rumanian-Soviet Border

There was both a railroad and highway border crossing point at UNGHENI and HUSI-DRANCENI. On the sea, there was such a point for ships traveling from CONSTANTA to ODESSA and from CONSTANTA to the CRIMEA. The only international airport in Rumania was at BANEASA; this was also a crossing point.

#### 6. Borders Guards Informer System

#### a. General Information

The Rumanian Border Guards informer system (Informator de Granicari de Frontiera) had approximately three or four personnel (always officers), referred to as informers, who were assigned to every Border Guards battalion, with another officer at every regiment, referred to as the chief of border information (Sef Servici Informatorii de Frontiera). The battalion informer (informator) maintained close liaison with local officials and had especially close liaison with the local Securitate representatives. He normally wore civilian clothes. He was responsible for knowing about the comings and goings of all personnel into and out of the battalion area to which he was assigned. In the event that he came into possession of any information of an operational nature, for example, illegal border crossings (either current or anticipated), illegal travel of personnel within the battalion sector, or suspicious activities on either side of the border within the battalion's sector of responsibility, he notified the Border Guards battalion commander or recommended possible courses of action. He had a dual channel for reporting: one was through the commanding officer of the battalion to which he was assigned, to whom he could suggest plans for courses of actions to be taken for the security of the battalion sector; the other was a direct channel to the Informer Section of the Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST.

50X1-HUM CONFIDENTIAL 50X1-HUM the informer's reports must have been transmitted by courier, since the normal mail channels were not used for this purpose. b. Procurement of Informer Personnel attending the Border Guards Officers' School at ORADEA, the 50X1-HUM initial enrollment was close to 2000 personnel; it was later reduced to approximately 1800. From them, a special commission from BUCHARRST selected approximately 60 personnel to attend a special Securitate school in BUCHAREST. Another commission selected approximately 100 personnel to attend a special course (length unknown) in the Border Informer School (Scoala Informator Frontiera) at the Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST. 50X1-HUM c. Informer Funding 50X1-HUM a confidential fund must have been maintained by the informer at regimental level, because the battalion informers traveled to regiment monthly to procure money. 50X1-HUM d. Internal Security In addition to the Border Guards informers, who had a straight intelligence role, there was an informer in every regiment, who did not belong to the Border Guards, but to the DGSS. activities were of 50X1-HUM the informer at regimental level, a counterintelligence nature. This informer apparently had his own secret net of informants within the regiment and his own direct channel of communication to the DGSS in BUCHAREST. This informer was generally a lieutenant or senior lieutenant; captains rarely in a regimental informer's quarters noticed performed this duty. two uniforms in the room: one was that of a Border Guards officer and the other was 50X1-HUM that of a DGSS officer. the low rank of the informers carried very little weight since the most significant point was that they were DGSS repre-50X1-HUM sentatives. The only person an informer feared was a counterinformer (Contra-Informator), who was an undercover agent sent out to determine the informer's dependability. e. Miscellaneous one captain, a Securitate officer who, as a senior lieutenant, 50X1-HUM was assigned to the Rumanian ambassador's staff in London before 1955. After that, he was the officer in charge of security at the port of TURNU-SEVERIN. His name was Stefan LAZARESCU. 50X1-HUM

DGSS Informers usually traveled aboard Rumanian ships, as sailors or mechanics.

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COMFIDENT	TIAL	
<b>~29</b> -		50X1-HUM

# 7. Border Guards Officers' School at ORADEA

a.	General	Information	50X1-HUM

#### b. History of the School

Before World War II and until 1946, it was a gendarme officers'school (Scoala Ofiterii de Jandarmi)

From 1946 until March or April 1951, it was a MAI school for training potential officers for the Militia, the Security Police, and the Firefighters.

In 1951, still under MAI control, the school became responsible for training potential Border Guards officers only.

#### c. Organization

The school was essentially composed of the school headquarters, including the staff and the support elements, and the student body of approximately 1944 personnel.

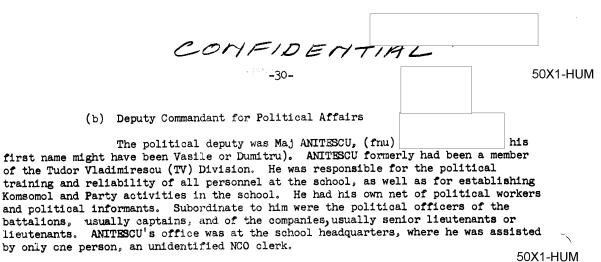
#### (1) Student Body

There were two student regiments each with approximately 972 EM and officers. Each regiment was broken down into three battalions (with approximately 324 personnel). Each battalion consisted of three companies (with approximately 108 personnel); each company consisted of three platoons (with approximately 36 personnel); and each platoon was composed of four squads (with approximately 9 personnel).

#### (2) Command and Staff

#### (a) Commandant

From 1951 until as late as 1956 the school commandant was Col Dumitru SPAIMA, who was assisted by a deputy commandant, Capt STAN, (fnu), and by an unidentified NCO clerk.



an out-of-balance Party situation existed in this school. Until 1951, the Komsomol and Party organizations in the school included all personnel, cadre as well as students. After a few Komsomol and Party meetings, the students, during the meetings, began taking advantage of this situation to eliminate through political means some cadre officers and NCO's from the school. The criticism evoked at the political meetings began to assume an aura which was political and, therefore, in career-terms, dangerous to the cadre personnel. The situation was rectified by divorcing the student and cadre political activities and by the commandant's assuming final Party authority at the school.

#### (c) Student Department. (Servicii Studii)

An unidentified captain was head of this department; he was assisted by six or seven other officers, as well as six or eight civilian professors, who came on a part-time basis from neighboring schools. This department was responsible for the preparation and presentation of military, general, special, and political studies.

## (d) Combat Training Department (Pregatire de Lupta)

An unidentified captain headed this department; he was assisted by four or five other officers and two NCO's. These personnel prepared the program for all combat training, such as practical exercises, field training and problems, and firing at the rifle range.

#### (e) Weapons Department (Armament si Munitii)

An unidentified senior lieutenant headed this department; he was assisted by one other officer, four career NCO's, and two or three EM, who served as clerks. This department maintained one weapons and ammunition storage warehouse for training material and operated a weapons maintenance shop.

#### (f) Finance Department (Servicii Financiiar)

This department, which handled all financial affairs for the school, was headed by an unidentified captain, who was assisted by three other officers and three or four career  ${\tt NCO}^{\dagger}{\tt s}$ .

# (g) Administrative Department (Servicii Administrativa)

This department was headed by an unidentified captain, who was assisted by two or three other officers, two or three NCO's, and two or three EM. This department ran all of the normal administrative operations of the school. It maintained clothing and rations warehouses and had a subordinate Administrative Company. This department also maintained the school's motor and horse transport.

		50X1-HUM
		•
COMFIDENT	TIAL	
-31-		50X1-HUM

The Administrative Company, which was the main element of the Administrative Department, was headed by an unidentified senior lieutenant, and consisted of approximately 300 personnel. It was responsible for providing cooks, diming room orderlies, orderlies, clerks, telephone operators, PX clerks, drivers, stable grooms, motorcyclists, barbers, shoemakers, tailors, launderers, heating plant operators, shower-steambath operators, aidmen, veterinarians, warehouse men, couriers for mail, painters, weapons repairmen, carpenters, and plumbers.

## (h) Medical Service (Servicii Sanitar)

The medical service of this school consisted of an infirmary, headed by one unidentified doctor (captain), who was assisted by two corpsmen and three or four aidmen. (This infirmary is discussed further in paragraph 7.1.)

#### d. Admittance

(1) General Prerequisites	50X1-HUM
of the student. All sity and the war on the basis of the educational level of the student. All	the selection
	50X1-HUM
This system was discontinued in 1955, because of the evident lack of polity reliability of the selectors	

reliability of the selectees.

a considerable (unknown) number
of Border Guards personnel fled to Yugoslavia between 1950 and 1955, although as late
as 1951, it was Border Guards policy that only Komsomol and Communist Party members
would be sent to the Yugoslav border.

The revised Border Guards selection system took the following four points into consideration: selectees had to be either Communist Party or Komsomol members; they had to be of worker origin, and their parents had to be Communist inclined; they had to be of large stature and in excellent physical condition; and, finally they must have completed middle school (gimnaziya - 11 years).

#### (2) Administrative Processing

The selectees from the 14th Border Guards Regiment were first processed before an interview board, consisting of several officers from Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST, which had assembled for this purpose at the headquarters of the 14th Border Guards Regt.

Shortly after the interview board had processed the selectees, a notice arrived from an unknown Border Guards headquarters instructing them to undergo a medical examination at their regiment. Almost immediately after the examination, the selectees were instructed to go to ORADEA for further processing, which included a medical examination without a blood test and a general knowledge examination at ORADEA. Out of approximately 2500 personnel, only 2000 passed all the examinations.

50X1-HUM

The 2000 selectees were organized into battalions. Personnel with higher educations were equally distributed throughout the battalions.

After approximately 3 months, the personnel fired ZB rifles and PPSh SMGs for familiarization.

The administrative processing took approximately 1 month.

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50X1-HUM

#### (3) Medical Processing

The first medical examination at the 14th Border 50X1-HUM Guards Regt, included a Wassermann and another unidentified blood test; a fluoroscopic examination; an ear, nose, and throat examination; an eye examination; and a general physical examination.

The second medical examination upon reporting to the school in 50X1-HUM ORADEA, was similar to the first, except there was no blood test.

Each student had to sign a contract to the effect that he would serve for 10 years in the Border Guards upon completion of the school. An autobiography was required monthly.

After 5 or 6 months of school, a board of officers came from BUCHAREST and selected approximately 30 students to be transferred to a special unidentified Securitate school in BUCHAREST.

e. Curriculum 50X1-HUM

## First Year - Military Topics

Disciplinary Regulations

Interior Service Regulations

External Service Regulations

Infantry Manual (Parts I and II)

Methods of Breaking Through Enemy Fortifications

Rescograde Tactics and Their Importance

Resonnaissance Handbbook

Military Topography

Ballistics

Weapons and Ammunition

Communications

## First Year - General Studies

Basic Mathematics

Algebra and Geometry

Rumanian Grammar



Geography

History of Rumania

Russian Language

Political History of the Soviet and Rumanian Communist Parties

#### Second Year - Military Topics

Disciplinary Regulations

Interior Service Regulations

External Service Regulations

Infantry Manual (Part II)

Methods of Breaking Through Enemy Fortifications

Retrograde Tactics and Their Importance

Military Topography

Cartography

Ballistics

Weapons and Ammunition

Military Communications

#### Second Year - General Studies

(Same as during the first year.)

Special Studies (During both years)

Footprint Analysis

Border Guard Documents

Civil Law

International Travel Documents

International Frontier Symbols

International and National Law

Political Economy

Marxism

# COMFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

# Practical Training (Instructia Speciala Granicereasca) (During both years)

Ambushes

Use of Dogs

Footprint Analysis

Juji**ts**u

Knife Fighting

Skiing

Horsemanship

# f. Daily Schedule

0500	Reveille
0500-0700	Wash, clean barracks, PT, and breakfast
0700-0715	Formation for roll call
0715-0730	Company CO's report to the battalion CO's
0730-0745	Battalion CO's report to the school commandant
0745-1200	Field Instruction (occasional classroom work)
1200-1230	Prepare for lunch
1230-1330	Lunch
1330-1400	Free Time
1400-1630	Nap
1630-1700	Formation (company)
1700-1930	Field or classroom instruction
1930-2000	Preparation for supper
2000-2100	Supper
2100-2130	Free time
2130-2200	Care and cleaning of equipment
2200	Lights out

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons we inistrative time, during which students cleaned the barracks and bathed.

COMFIDENTIAL 50X1-HUM

On Sundays, the personnel arose at 0700 and attended school until 1300. From 1300 to 2100, they were free to go into town. At 2100, there was a school formation, with the student battalion commanders reporting to the school duty officer. Lights had to be out at 2130 hours.

On Thursdays, the students participated in political education for approximately 2 hours. After the political classes, they were given a short study period, which was followed by a discussion period on the political subjects presented a few hours earlier.

The student personnel had to undergo oral and written examinations annually.

During the first year, in summer, they were assigned for approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 months to different Border Guards sectors to get practical experience.

During their second year, in summer, they went to regiments to get practical experience, for approximately 2 months.

#### g. Commissioning and Assignments

Upon their return to school after their second year in the field for practical experience, the personnel were given final examinations. They were then issued officers' uniforms (see paragraph 7. i) and were paid 1 month's salary (retroactive) in the grade at which they were commissioned, usually amounting to over 1000 lei.

Those who barely passed their examinations were commissioned junior lieutenants, while the remaining personnel were commissioned lieutenants. Approximately the top ten students were graduated as senior lieutenants.

With their uniform issue and their pay, the personnel also received their assignments, which were made at Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST. The top ten graduating students were given their choice of assignments.

#### h. Expulsion and Reassignment

50X1-HUM

there were essentially three reasons for expulsion from the Border Guards Officers' School: political reasons,

physical reasons, in the event of the development of any physical handicap which prevented a student from meeting the prescribed physical prerequisites of 50X1-HUM the Border Guards; and, finally, refusal to sign a 10-year contract. There was considerable trouble in this last category with students who had been selected to attend this school, but who had almost completed their obligatory service and refused to extend it. On the basis of these numerous refusals, several investigating commissions were sent from BUCHAREST.

Personnel who were expelled from this school were normally sent to a Border Guards unit on either the Soviet or Bulgarian frontiers to fulfill their obligatory service.

#### i. Uniform Issue for Graduates

The following items constituted a uniform issue for graduating officer candidates from the Border Guards school:

COMFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Item	Quantit
Shirt, white, cotton poplin	6
Drawers, long, cotton poplin, white	6
Undershirt, long, cotton, white	6
Handkerchief, cotton (white border, yellow and blue, with white center)	M 6
Washcloth	3
Toothbrush	1
Clothesbrush	1
Shoebrush	2
Suit, serge, with one pair of breeches and one pair of trousers	<b>3</b> √ 1 1
Suit, wool, (winter, field) with one pair of breeches	1
Suit, khaki (summer) with one pair of pantaloons	1
Coat, parade, wool, OD (no belt)	1
Coat, field (postave), wool (very coarse)	1
Cap, garrison, green, gabardine-like material, black leather visor, with gold braid trim	1
Cap, overseas, OD, with Rumanian People's Republic enameled star emblem	1
Boots, parade, black	1
Boots, field, black	1
Shoes, low quarter, black, plain	1
Socks, boot, cotton	3
Socks, anklet, cotton, grey	3
Belt, Sam Browne, dark brown	1
Cap, pile, pearl gray	1

### j. Informer System

The school informer (Informatorul Section), an unidentified senior lieutenant, had been a former prisoner of war in the USSR and a former member of the Tudor Vladimerescu Division. He had an office at the school headquarters building (comandament). He had no assistants, but had one guard, of his own selection, from the Administrative Company, who stood at the door of his office, armed with a PPSh. This

officer was directly subordinate to the DGSS in BUCHAREST.

| Several personnel were known to have been recruited by the school informer, and it was presumed that there was a large number of personnel not known to the remainder of the students who also worked

#### k. School Uniforms

in the informer net.

The students' uniforms appeared to be similar to the regular Border Guards officers' uniforms, with the exception that they were of a coarser and inferior-quality material. The uniforms were green, with dark-green piping. No emblems or rank designation were worn during the first year at school; however, upon completing the first year, the students were given enlisted rank commensurate with their degree of academic success. After the first year, the only way they could be distinguished from regular Border Guards enlisted personnel was that they were required to wear Sam Browne belts with their enlisted uniforms.

#### 1. School Medical Facilities

The school's medical facilities consisted of an infirmary, which had one doctor (Border Guards captain), two corpsmen (master sergeants), and three or four aid men (privates), who were assistants to the two master sergeants.

The infirmary had one ward with approximately 15 beds. Those seriously ill were directed either to ORADEA, or, in the case of extremely serious cases, to BUCHAREST, where there were military hospitals. There were no facilities at this infirmary for coping with operations or serious illnesses.

50X1-HUM

at this school,	inoculātions against typhus and
smallpox	They were admin-
istered in the arm	
These inoculations were repeated, in a series series.	of three, several months after the first
001200	50X1-HUM
One day an unidentified purple solution, which was greason was allegedly an unidentified epidemic	all personnel were forced to gargle with even to them before their meals. The e in the area.
8. Border Guards Sentry Dog School at CALING	STI 50X1-HUM
	e 9th Border Guard Regt sent dogs to and
received them from this school.	50X1-HUM
the Sentry Dog School and NCO's. It trained dogs for three uses: three breeds of dogs v dog, an unidentified sheep dog, and	permanent cadre consisted of officers tracking, assault, and reconncitering.  were used: an unidentified wolf-like 50X1-HUM mastiff-like dog.
During 1955, the school began to train der Guards. Approximately two dogs were	assigned to each militia raion (district).
the 14th Border Grabout 80 or 90 puppies to the school. The part the regiment until they were about 6 month	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



cooks and were apparently well fed on meat, bread, milk, and eggs. They were fed three times a day, early morning, noon, and evening. They were kept in individual doghouses behind a 3-m-high wire fence in an inclosure. They were not bathed, but DDT was used on them frequently.

The dogs were cared for by a veterinarian (an unidentified Border Guards captain) and two or three aid personnel, and several enlisted men from the Administrative Company were assigned to feed them. One master sergeant veterinarian from each battalion went to each platoon to check the dogs and their living conditions.

The dogs received unidentified shots. While the puppies were with the regiment, they came down with an unidentified disease. A special plane, which had arrived earlier from BUCHAREST bringing several veterinarians, was sent back to BUCHAREST to procure penicillin for the puppies.

Each Border Guard regiment had one veterinarian (an officer of unknown rank) assigned. Each Border Guard platoon had several dogs, the number depending upon the frontier to which it was assigned, for example, Bulgaria, two or three; USSR, two or three; Yugoslavia, six or seven. Each dog had its own handler, who was sent to the Sentry Dog School about 6 months before the dog had completed its course. A new handler had to be broken in within the platoon about 2 months before the current handler's departure.

50X1-HUM

The Bulgarian Border Guards used to borrow dogs and handlers from the Rumanian Border Guards in the event of border incidents.

One of the best known dogs in the Border Guards was one named Spik, who had been serving since World War II and had been decorated several times for capturing border crossers. In 1952, he received the Republic Star, Mirst Class. His master sergeant handler was slated to retire and purchased the dog from the Border Guards. He was persuaded to sell the dog back, but the dog refused to work without him. The master sergeant was therefore recalled and was serving in 50X1-HUM the Border Guards as a lieutenant or senior lieutenant.

#### 9. Border Guards Horse School at BRAILA

50X1-HUM

the officers' school at ORADEA received approximately 50 horses from the horse school at BRAILA. They were kept across the street from the school casern, in a casern housing the 10th Border Guards Regiment Headquarters and an unidentified Ministry of Armed Forces (Ministerul Fortelor Armate - MFA) cavalry regiment. The horses were cared for by the cavalry regiment, but were only for use by the officers' school candidates. Arabian horses (Pur Sange Arab), brown with white markings, were used.

A usual Border Guards platoon had three or four horses assigned to it, strictly for efficers. About two enlisted men per platoon were assigned to tend the horses and Jackasses (on the Bulgarian border only, where jackasses were used because of the scarcity of water).

The	students	at	the	officers'	school	ĺП	ORADEA	bad	approximately	J.	month	ot_	_
war i ge	with not	e::											

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The equipment used with the horses consisted of a flexible bit, a felt undersaddle pad, a wooden saddle frame, and a soft leather saddle, which fitted over the wooden frame. The horseshoes had two threaded orifices in them, for summer (flat head) and winter (pointed head) screw-like cleats (see Annex F).

10.	Border Guards Drivers' School at TIMISOARA		
			50X1-HUM
	this school	was the only one	of
lts	type in the Border Guards, and was at the 5th Border Guar	is Regiment area.	
	This school conducted a 6-month drivers' and first echelon ZIS-150, ZIS-151, and GAZ (type unidentified) trucks, as uns, which were used as staff cars.	on maintenance cou well as with Skod	irse la
1.	Border Guards Documents 15		

1

the following documents would be applicable primarily to Border Guards operations:

50X1-HUM

a. Authorization for Travel Through a Border District of Strict Control

This document was issued to all personnel traveling through a restricted frontier area. The authorization was issued by the raion Militia office. (See Annex G.)

#### b. Rumanian Identification Booklet

This identification booklet was to be in the possession of all Rumanian citizens. It was obtained from the raion Militia, specifically, the People's Documents Section. It had a pearl-gray paper-fabric cover, and the Rumanian seal was watermarked in the center of each page. The serial number of the identification booklet had to appear on all new birth certificates (In 1953, all Rumanian citizens over 14 years of age were issued new birth certificates Certificat de Nastre ) and all information had to be the same between these two documents. (See Annex H.)

#### c. Intelligence Register

This document was prepared by the Border Guards platoon commanders and was forwarded to battalion, regiment, and finally, as a composite register, was sent to the Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST. This document contained a record of all intelligence information communicated to the platoon commander, the source of information, and what action was taken. (See Annex I.)

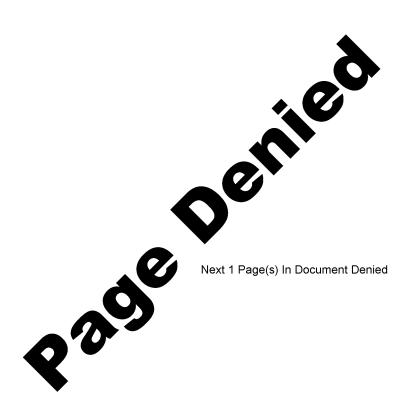
#### d. Guard and Patrol Detail Roster

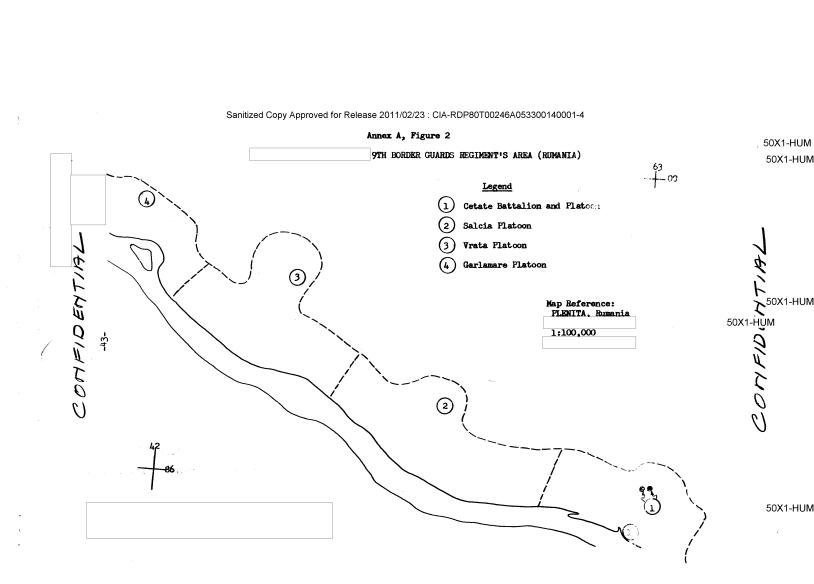
This roster was completed by the platoon commander and forwarded to battalion, from which it finally was sent to the Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST in the form of a consolidated report. Consequently, a record existed of what person was at any given post at any given time. (See Annex J.)

#### e. Border Incident Report Form

This form was filled out by the platoon commander on any incident or activity occurring in his frontier area of responsibility. Like all other forms of Border Guards nature, it went to the Border Guards Headquarters in BUCHAREST in the form of a consolidated report. (See Annex K.)

COMPIDENTIAL 50X1-HUM 12. Marine Border Guards The Rumanian Marine Border Guards (Marina Granicereasca) were allegedly directly subordinate to the Marine Border Guards Headquarter (Comandamentul Marinei Graniceresti), which was in the Border Guards Headquarters building in BUCHAREST. 50X1-HUM detachments were assigned to riparian and maritime border guard areas of responsibility. Operationally, the Marine Border Guards detachments were to assist Border Guards battalion commanders in the Border Guards mission of maintaining the security of the Rumanian borders. there was a Marine Border Guards Officers' School in 50X1-HUM CONSTANTA. existence of a 50X1-HUM Marine Border Guards unit in TURNU-SEVERIN, which was subordinate to the 9th Border Guards Regt only for logistical support and which furnished any assistance to the 9th Border Guards Regt, when needed. The commanding officer was an unidentified major. estimated the strength of this unit at approxi-50X1-HUM mately 15 officers and 40 to 50 EM. observed six or seven German Stromot boats and three Salupa-Rapida 50X1-HUM boats docked at the pier which belonged to this unit. All boats had the Marine Border Guards flag, which was green with a white stripe about 4 or 5 cm around its outer edge. The Stromot, approximately 7 m long and 2 m wide, had one 8-centimeterdiameter spotlight, and was usually manned by two guards. The Salupa-Rapida was a speedboat with a diesel motor of 200 or 250 hp; it was approximately 25 m long and 4 m wide, with a cabin, two Czechoslovak ZB machineguns, two 10-centimeter-diameter searchlights, and an unidentified radio. It was usually manned by five guards. In the event of a suspected border crossing, this unit would be notified by the 9th Border Guards Regiment and would send boats to search the area. As a normal routine, these boats patrolled the Danube River day and night, 50X1-HUM 13. Miscellaneous a. Absence of Special Border-Protecting Apparatus at no place along the entire border was any electroni50X1-HUM apparatus employed for detection purposes. During the early part of 1951, an attempt was made to mine some of the more critical areas, such as on the Rumanian-Yugoslav border, but there were too many cases of Border Guards personnel detonating these mines inadvertently. No portion of the Rumanian border was mined 50X1-HUM b. Border Incident an incident which occurred at TURNU-SEVERIN during 1953, 50X1-HUM when the Border Guards installation there was unexpectedly visited by four or six high-ranking Border Guards officers. They inspected the TURNU-SEVERIN post, the last inspection point being a Marine Border Guards vessel on the Danube River. The senior inspecting officer wrote a short letter of commendation for the TURNU-SEVERIN Border Guards element and then the "inspecting officers" drew weapons on the vessel's crew and the accompanying Border Guards officers, and commandeered and ordered the vessel to the Yugoslav shore, where they defected. Later investigation proved that they were bogus.

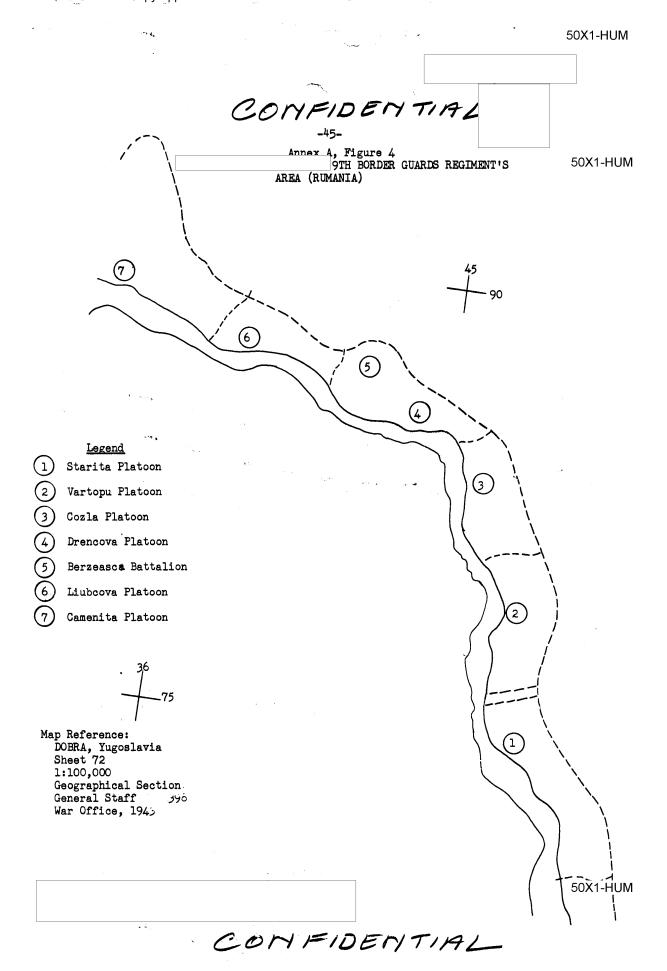




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50X1-HUM



Annex A, Figure 5

9TH BORDER GUARDS REGIMENT'S AREA (HUMANIA)

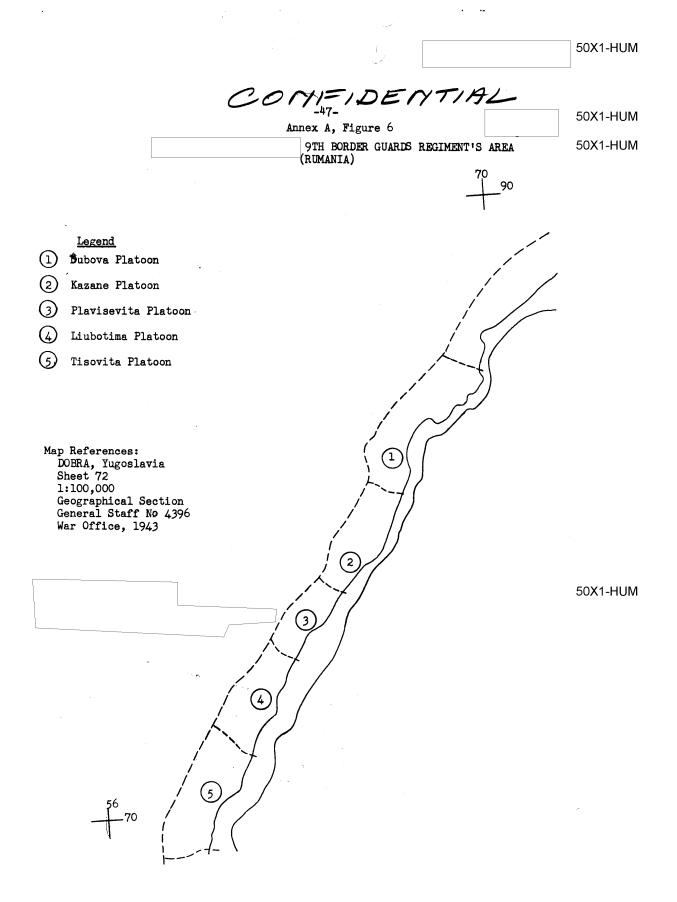
Legend

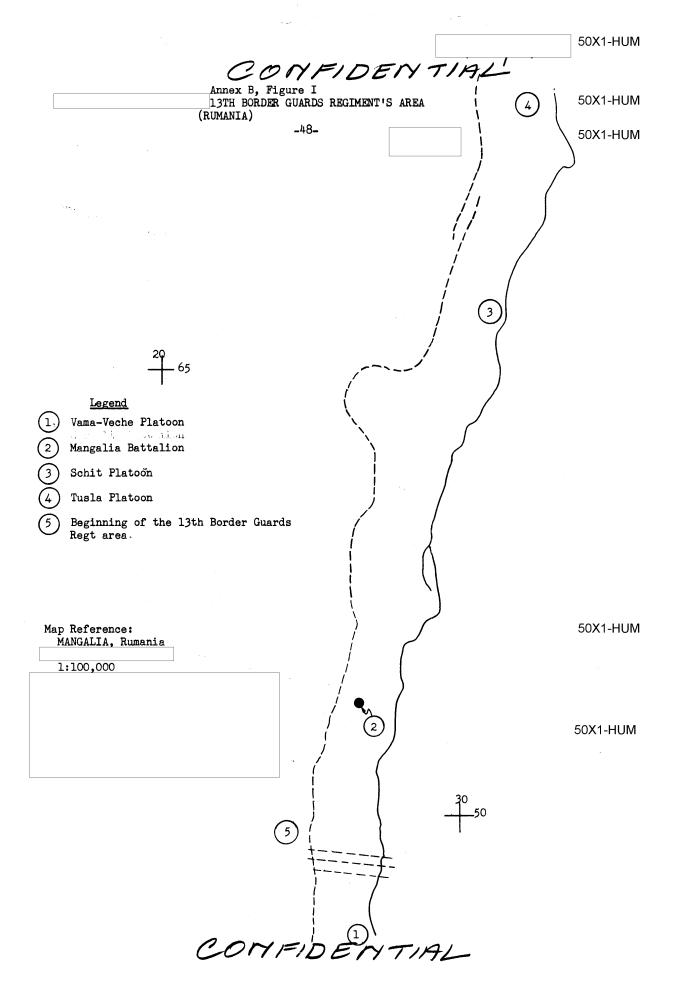
1 Gaura Feti Platoon

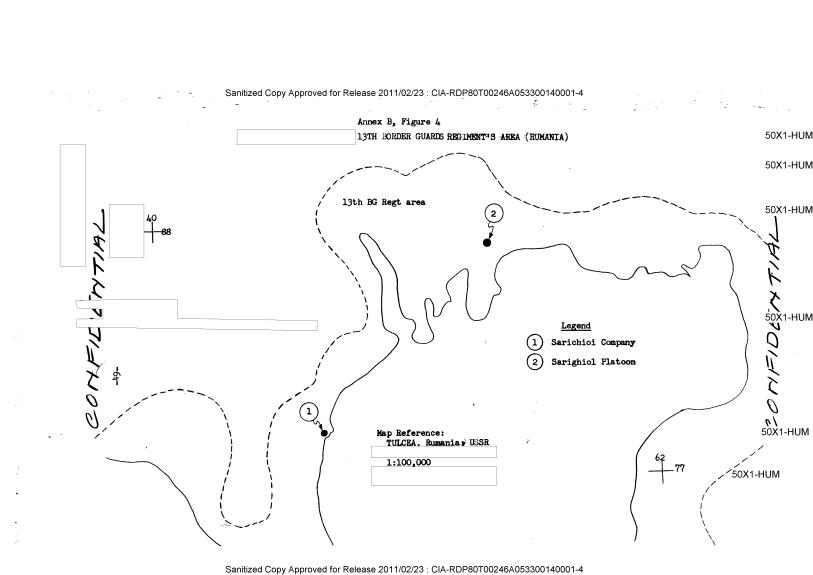
2 Svinkin Flatoon

Map Reference:
D. HILANOVAC, Yugoslavia
Sheet 89
1:100,000
Geographical Section
General Staff No 4396
War Office, 1943

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/02/23 : CIA-RDP80T00246A053300140001-4





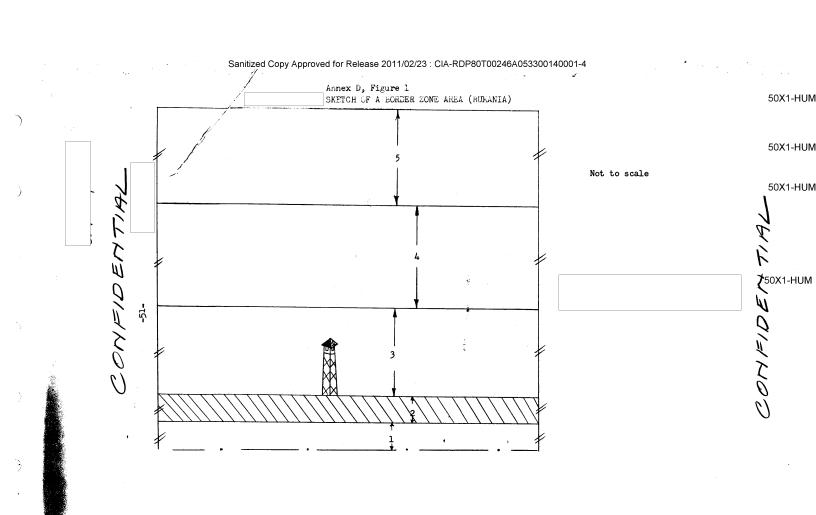


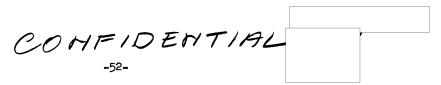
Annex C, Figure 3 14TH BORDER GUARDS REGIMENT'S AREA (RUMANIA) Esechioi Platoon Map Reference: TUTRAKAN, Bulgaria; Rumania 1:100,000

50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 7477 20X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

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Legend to Annex D, Figure 1

- 1. Border to Plowed Strip This distance was usually just 1 m. (Distanta de la Linia de Frontiera la Fasia Arata 1 m.)\*
- 2. Plowed Strip This strip was usually about 10 m wide. (Latimea Fasiea Arate 10 m.)\*
- 3. Observation Post Zone Depending upon the terrain, this zone was approximately 15 m from the border, and was approximately 35 m wide. (Zona Observatoarelor si Diferite Posturi de la 15 m de Linia de Frontiera la 50 m.)\*
- 4. Headquarters Zone This zone contained the platoon headquarters and the platoon's secret posts. The platoon headquarters could be 200 to 700 m from the border. The width of this zone was usually about 500 m. (Zona de Resedinta a Plutonului 300 700 m.)\*
- 5. Secret Post and Permanent Control Zone This zone extended for approximately 200 m. It was usually about 800 m from the plowed strip. (Zona Pande Secrete si Diferite Posturi de la Fasia Arata 800 1000 m in Interior.)\*

*	the Rumanian	
		50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM SKETCH OF BORDER GUARDS TOWERS AND DUG-OUTS (RUMANIA) 50X1-HUM **-53-**50X1-HUM Not to scale 10-15 M 10-15M Towers Not to scale Annex D, Figure 3 50X1-HUM ... with the Dug-outs

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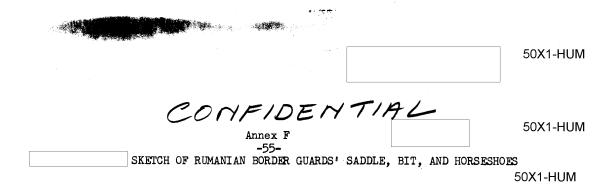
CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM COMFIDENTIAL
Annex E SKETCH OF A RUMANIAN BORDER MARKER 50X1-HUM Not to scale

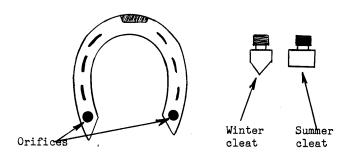
The Rumanian-Bulgarian border was identified by concrete border markers, approximately 1 m high and approximately 25 cm square, converging at the top to a pyramid point. On the Rumanian side were diagonal red, yellow, and blue stripes, running from left to right. Superimposed on these stripes in dark green paint were the 25-to 30-centimeter—high, 4-centimeter—thick letters, RPR (Rumanian People's Republic). The opposite side had no markings except the 25 to 30-centimeter—high, 4-centimeter—thick letters, NRB (People's Republic of Bulgaria).

Trees in the immediate vicinity on the Rumanian side were marked with three bands of paint, red, yellow, and blue.

50X1-HUI



Not to scale



50X1-HUM



AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL THROUGH A BORDER DISTRICT OF STRICT CONTROL (RUMANIA)

		M.A.I.
]		Reg. Militie X
Fot	ografie	Raion. Militie X
- 1		
		Autorizatie de Calatorie
		in Zasia de Frontiera Strict Interzisa
		**
		Nume si PronumeLoc. de Nastere
		e de Domiciliu Functia
A	partanen	ta Politica
		Localitatea Unde Merge
	_	La Cine Merge Pentru Ce
		ta Autorizatie Este Valabila Numai Pentru o Singura Calatorie
	de la	Data de X la Data de Y
/	Seal C	/s/ omandant Raion Militie X
(	Sear ) C	omandant Raion Militie X
ĺ		
I		

### Rumanian

Photograph	(Abba) Ministry of Internal Affairs Militia Region <u>X</u> Militia District <u>X</u>
	Authorization to Travel in Highly Restricted Frontier Areas
Political This a	First and Last Name
Seal Mi	/s/ ilitia Raion Command∋r X

English translation

50X1-HUM



#### RUMANIAN IDENTIFICATION BOOKLET

Cover

R.P.R.

Seal

Buletin de

Indentitate

Seria ab XXXX

R.P.R. 1

Buletin de
Indentitate

Prezentul Buletin de Indentitate Poarta No XX Eliberat de
Baza Certificatului de Nastere
No XX Ciiberad de Statul Popular Oro ... Raion Geg.

Complectat de
Ser. Militie

Nume
Familie
Data

Seria ab XXXX

3

Rumanian

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Annex H (continued)

Rumanian Peoples Republic (Abbr)

Seal

Identification Booklet

R.P.R. 1

Identification Booklet

Series XXXX

Photograph

Seal

Last Name...
First Name...
Flace of Birth...
Date of Birth...
Occupation...

This present identification booklet no. XX must appear at the bottom of the birth certificate no. XX issued by the Feople's State, City, District.

Comp. led by the Militia Service

Family Name Date

Series XXXX

3

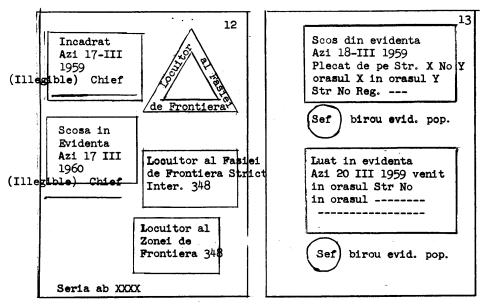
English translation

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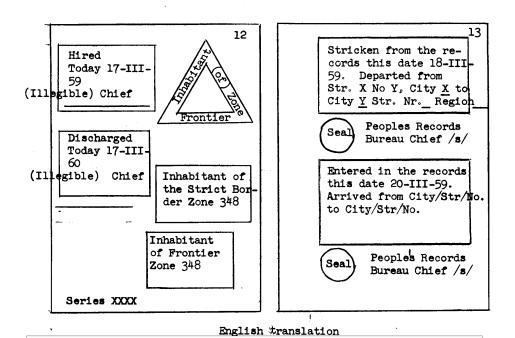
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(Pages 4 through 11 are blank pages, which may contain entries similar to those on pages 12 and 13.)



Rumanian



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INTELLIGENCE REGISTER (RUMANIA)

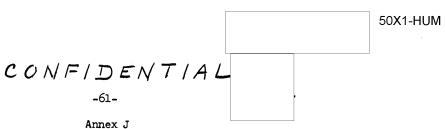
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MAI Cdt	. tr	. Gr	•	Informatii			
	Data		De Unde	Continutul	Baza	Masurii	
Ziua	iua Luna Anul		Vine Inform.	Informat.	Inform.	Luate	OB
26	011	1958	Informator				
			Permanent	-			
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#### Rumanian

Cdt	. tr	. Gr	Internal Affai ds Hų.	rs (Abbr.) Informatio	on			
	Date		Source of	T	D			
Day	Day Mo Yea		Information	Type of Information	Basis of Information	Measures 1 Taken	Remarks	
26	11	58	Informer Officer	-				
			Full Time			-		
			Part Time					
			First and Last Name					
			Political. Social and Mat Background	erial				
			State Organizations					
			MAI Organizations					

English translation



## GUARD AND PATROL DETAIL ROSTER (RUMANIA)

M.A.I. Cd. tr. Gr.

### Registru De Evidenta elementelar de p

			دړ					
No Jrt	Numele si Pronumele	Grad	Contingen	Sector de Aparat	Felul elem	Timp de Servici	Inarmare	Observatii
1.	Stan Gh.	Cap	1953	Borna N <sup>O</sup> 7	Panda	22-01	PPSh, pusc. mt., pis.	
2.	Vasile M.	Sold	1954	18-9-13-10	11	11	3 Gr cios	
3.	Gh. D.	Sold	1953	B v -10	Patrula	01 <b>-</b> 03	PPSh, Beret	ta
4.	N.I.	11	1953	13-12-11	11	11	2 Gr cutite	typ
5.	etc.							
- 1						ł		

Rumanian

Ministry of Internal Affiars (Abbr) Border Guard HQ

#### Guard Detail Roster

No Crt	Last and First Name	Rank	Category	Guard Sector	Type Duty	Time of Duty	Type of Armament	Remarks
1.	Stan Gh.	Capt	1953	Borne W. 7	Station	22 <b>-</b> 01 nary	PPSh	
2. ]	Vasile M.	Pvt	195 <sup>2</sup>	18.9.13.10	11	11	3 grenades	
3.	Gh. D.	Pvt	1953	B.V-10	Patrol	01-03	PPSh, Beretta	
η,,	N.I.	11	1953	13.12.11	11	11	2 fragmenta grenades	tion
5.	etc.							

English translation

50X1-HUM



## BORDER INCIDENT REPORT FORM (RUMANIA)

#### Evidenta Evenimentelor de Frontiera

	Data				!					
No Crt	Zi	Lune	An	Or	Locul Eveni.	Felul Ev.	Urmarii	Masurii Luate	Resultatul	OBS.
1.	i	I	59	8:	B.214	Trecere Fraud.P.F.		Rap. Bat Si Or.Stat	Infract Inca Lib	Se routine
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										

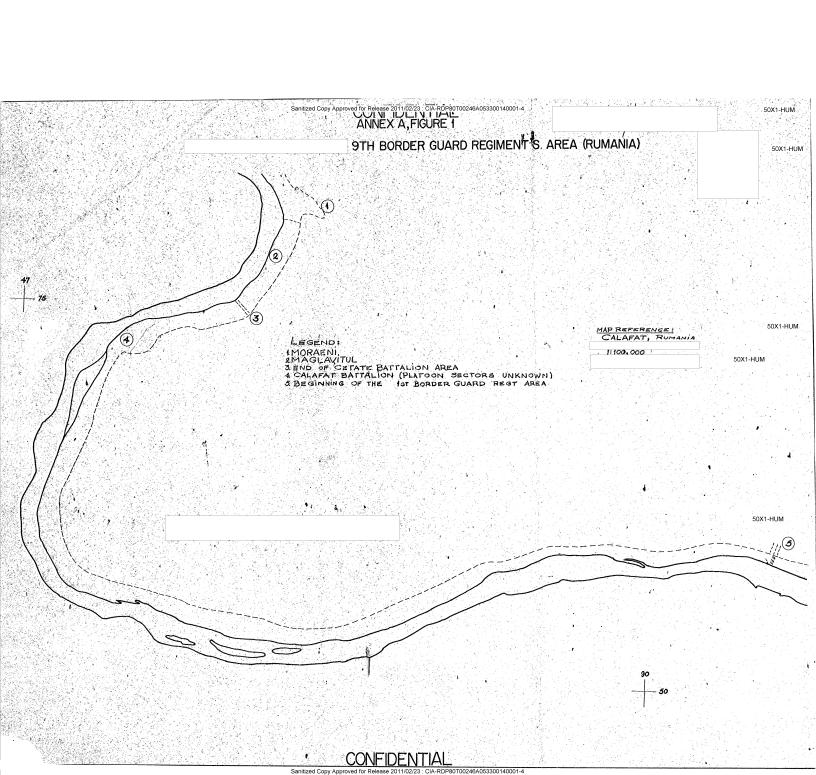
Rumanian

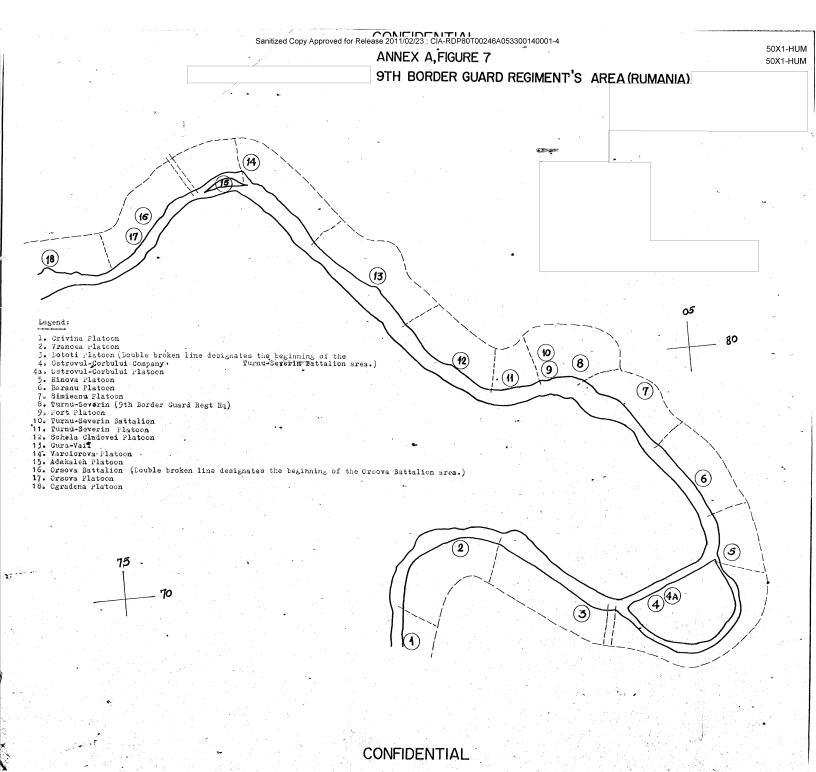
### Border Incident Report Form

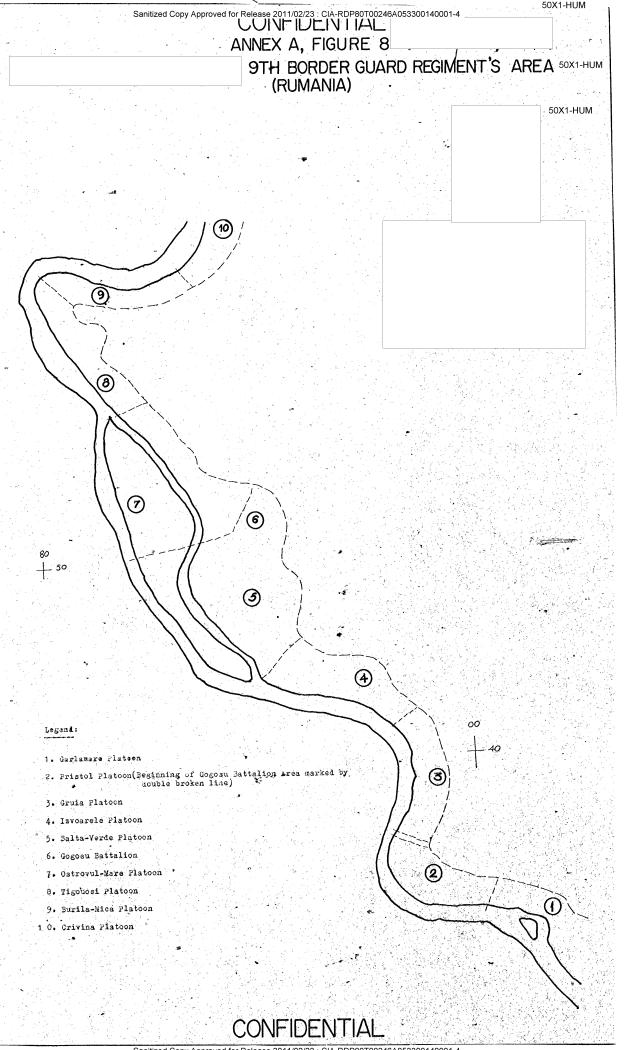
	Date									
No Ctr	Day I	Mant)	Yr	bur	Place of Incident	Type of Incident	Findings	Measures Taken	Results	Remarks
1.	i			8:		Border Crossing	Crossing was a success	Reported to Bn and State Org	Violator still free	Routine
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										

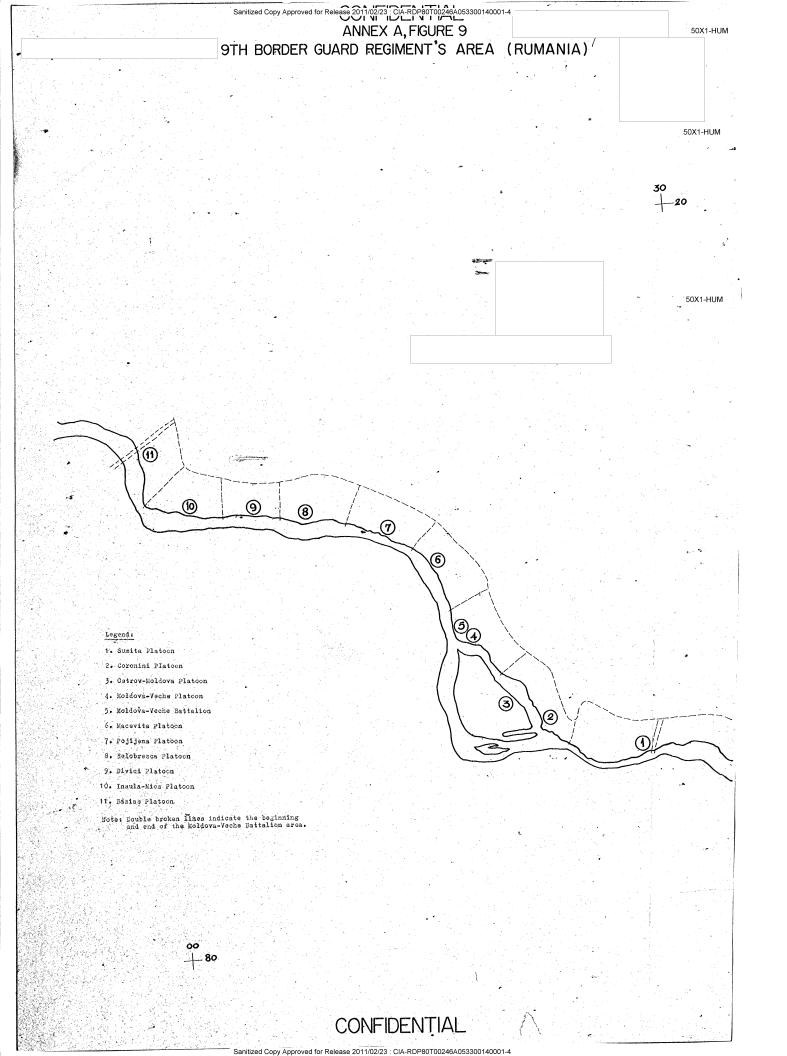
English translation

50X1-HUM



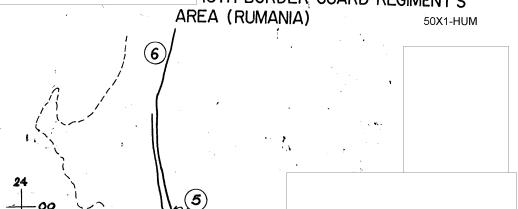






# ANNEX B, FIGURE 2

13TH BORDER GUARD REGIMENT'S 50X1-HUM



### Legend:

- 1. Vasile-Roaita Company
- 2. Agigea Platoon
- 3. Constanta Port Battalion
- 4. 13th Border Guard Regt Hq, CONSTANTA
- 5. Constanta Platoon
- 6. Mamaia-Baii Platoon
- 7. Mamaia-Oras Company

**3**2

